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Miscellanées d'ancient arabe VI

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Liḥyanite
Rock Inscriptions
from
Wâdî Muᶜtadil.

In homage
with sincere gratitude
to Mr. and Mrs. W. Perry Hill.

Foreword

Volume VI of Miscellanées d'ancient arabe is devoted to the Liḥyanite texts of the southern side of Wâdî Muᶜtadil (northeast of al-Ḥuraybah) photographed by W. Perry Hill in January 1973. The color photographs were put at my disposal in the second half of May of the same year. A preliminary study of the slides revealed the existence of a large group of Liḥyanite rock inscriptions engraved on several panels of the cliff. The great number of the texts and the special difficulty encountered by the photographer prompted my decision to devote a monograph to the collection and also to request W. Perry Hill to introduce himself his work in Wâdî Muᶜtadil. It gives me great pleasure in reproducing below the complete text of W. Perry Hill's letter, which reads as follows:

"In January 1973 my wife Christine and I made our second trip to the Meda'in Saleh/al-'Ula area which lies along the route of the abandoned Hejaz Railway, constructed by the Ottoman Turks and destroyed during World War I by Arab bedouin led by officers of the British Army. The railway had generally followed an ancient incense road -- or trade route -- and our photographic targets are evidences the ancients had left behind.

During our first trip in December 1968 we heard the Voice of America description of the splashdown of Apollo 8 after a trip to the moon. Space exploration intrigued us, of course, but in historical contrast, on our second trip our enthusiasm mounted when we got on the trail of ancient populations such as the Nabataeans of Meda'in Saleh, and Minaeans and Liḥ-

yanites at al-Khuraybah a few miles to the south.

On this trip in 1973 we had high hopes of locating some interesting ancient inscriptions, our expectancy being enhanced by the fact that Prof. Dr. A. Jamme had provided us with a map and information identifying their location. Chris was navigating and I was driving the Land Rover as the rugged terrain permitted. As we maneuvered through the sand just south of Meda'in Saleh, following the old railway bed, we passed a solidly-built rock building, formerly a railway station at Bir 'Udhayb, which had been converted into a schoolhouse.

Farther south canyon walls became more confining and weird shapes of tall colorful sandstone monoliths appeared on the west side of the valley as we followed the old railway bed.

Presently on our left a wide expanse of blue sky appeared over gardens and date palms between the cliffs enclosing a colorful and intriguing wadi. Our calculation that this could be Mu'tadil was confirmed by an Arab gardener who eyed us curiously as we ground our way up the wadi in four-wheel drive.

On the numerous vertical panels of the sandstone cliffs bounding the south side of the wadi, near and above the ruins of an interesting wall or dam presumably built by Lihyanites, we found the expected rock drawings and inscriptions. Using binoculars, we saw more inscriptions above. The scribes who had done the rock carving may have let themselves down from the brow of the cliff on palm fiber cordage to the benches of rock from where they worked. Not having the equipment, I had no choice but to try to scale the face of the cliff upward in an effort to photograph the inscriptions.

The face of the cliff was in shadow and we had high speed film only for our SL66 Rolleiflex which was quite bulky and would have required carrying at least one extra lens. So I chose to take the Voitlander Bessamatic 35mm, which had a 36mm-82-mm zoom lens. For this camera we had only Kodachromes II film which I knew would require a critical focus in the shadows, especially since most of the inscriptions were badly weathered with age. So, with extra rolls of film in my pockets, I swung the camera strap over my shoulder and began working my way up the face of the cliff, hoping to return with some pictures of those precious inscriptions. Except for some apprehension about seventy feet up the cliff when pulling myself to the next higher bench and the same effect on descending, I found it a most enjoyable and satisfying adventure. The eagle's eye view of the valley, wadi and gardens was an added reward.

In further quest of unusual treasures, we made our way along the foot of the cliff southward a short distance where lies a vertical cylindrical sandstone vessel about seven feet tall and about twice as much in diameter, with a wall thickness of a foot or so. We photographed the strange looking pell-mell of ancient graffiti inscribed on both the inside and outside of this vessel, which is what archaeologists tentatively call a water reservoir used many centuries ago by local inhabitants and/or caravans, but which Arab tradition identifies as the bowl which could be filled to the brim with milk given by the Prophet Saleh's huge camel. The sandstone cliffs in the background were pierced with gaping square tomb openings, and all around and under foot were the heaped ruins now called al-Khuraybah, assumed to have been the homes and caravanserai of the ancients whose messages appear on the reservoir and on the cliffs of Wadi Mu'tadil and al-Khuraybah.

As we departed the area we couldn't help dreaming of the activities of all those ancients who left so many intriguing relics behind them, and also hoping that our photographs would at least make known the names of many of them.

W. Penny Hill."

Washington, August 3, 1974.

Introduction

The main objective of the trip to the country of al-ᶜUlâ, which I made in August-September 1968 in the company of R. Stiehl, was to record the Liḥ inscriptions engraved in a mountain gorge near Biɔr al-ᶜUdayb.(1) It was during that journey that I was told of the existence of inscriptions on the southern cliff of Wâdî Muᶜtadil. However, due to various harassing circumstances which plagued the expedition, a great amount of time was pitifully wasted and I never got around to record those inscriptions. So, when I knew that Mr. and Mrs. W. Perry Hill were planning on revisiting al-ᶜUlâ, I took the initiative of suggesting to them to photograph the Liḥ texts from Wâdî Muᶜtadil. May Mr.and Mrs. W. Perry Hill find here the expression of my deep gratitude for kindly endorsing my project and practically devoting all their time at al-Ḥuraybah to the taking of the color photographs. I have the honor of dedicating the present monograph to Mr. and Mrs. W. Perry Hill, who in the past provided me with many photographs of rock inscriptions taken by them in the Arabian peninsula. In Wâdî Muᶜtadil, however, the taking of the photographs did involve a real danger,and W. Perry Hill, who risked his own neck during the whole operation, deserves both our admiration and gratitude, of which a small token is the dedication of this monograph.

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During an expedition headed by P.J. Parr in the spring of 1968, G. L. Harding recorded some Liḥ texts of Wâdî Muᶜtadil, viz. Parr 1-15, and these inscriptions were published in 1973 by the same author in HaE.(2)

G.L. Harding does not mention anywhere (3) that he saw other texts than those published by him. On the contrary, he states that "all the texts are on the south side of the wadi...They form a group of fifteen texts."(4) It is not a question of overlooking a few small texts, but indeed of missing about 200 small inscriptions grouped in several panels. Even JaL 164 a, which is very close to JaL 164 b since they both appear on the same photograph, was not recorded by G. L. Harding;(5) JaL 164 b is Parr 8. In such a case, it seems difficult not to conclude to a rather unusual dilettantism in the search for inscriptions.

Furthermore, G.L. Harding dogmatizes as follows: "the most urgent need is now for a complete photographic and hand-copy record of all known inscriptions and any new ones that might come to light in the process."(6) It obviously is much easier to point out the well-known needs of North-Arabian science than to do the job properly, as shown by the following two remarks.

a - None of the photographs reproduced on pl. 19 of G.L. Harding's paper is clear enough to ascertain the definite reading of any text and to make any accurate tracing.

b - G.L. Harding's facsimiles and readings must be revised, except those of Parr 1, 4 d, 7 and 8, as already stated in JaMAR, V (p. 20). The recent study of the whole collection showed that Parr 14 is duplicated in JaL 157 d and 169 b; therefore, b of the second personal name in G.L. Harding's facsimile must be corrected to k.

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All Parr texts are found in the present collection with the exception of Parr 14. However, since the text is known in two other engravings, as stated above, the gap is not important. More unfortunate, however, is the fact that several texts were cut by the edges of the photographs (e.g. nos. 150 b, 151 e, etc.) and that some others cannot be read from the Kodachromes (e.g. the text above and to the left of no. 156 a). Taking the dangerous location of the rock panels into consideration, it is to be feared that the exhaustive exploration of the southern side of Wâdî Muctadil is not likely to be carried out in the near future. Therefore, there does not seem to be any valid reason for postponing the publication of W. Perry Hill's Kodachromes. Furthermore, the publication of these photographs is amply justified by the actual increase of the Liḥ documentation and also by the fittingness of extolling the deed of a layman who did not shrink from facing danger to contribute in his own way to scientific research.

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Several of W. Perry Hill's Kodachromes are in double, and some others are partial photographs of panels.

The tracings reproduced on pl. 1-5 were made from the best photographs when a choice was possible, and the different panels were reconstructed on the basis of the two or three slides representing sections of the whole panel.

Nos. 169 a-aj were not traced because the texts are too small on the Kodachrome to be blown up with a minimum accuracy. I had, thus, to limit myself to drawing the facsimiles of the texts.

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As expected, the greatest number of the Liḥ rock inscriptions published here are senestrograde.

No. 156 f is read from left to right because it seems much easier to accept a qtlw form than a qtlqtl derivation composed of two-letter roots (if the name is read from right to left).

It would be tempting to read no. 155 d from left to right because the reading would yield a theophoric qtlʾb derivation. However, the bqtwl form of bʾgwr obtained by the reading of the name from right to left is already known by bsṭwl of JsaL 189.(7)

A boustrophedon text is found in no. 151 c; no. 152/3 is to be read from bottom to top, but no. 157 a from top to bottom.

The transversal section of the letters shows a half-circle in most of the texts; but no. 147 b is in stippling, and nos. 153 b and c show festoons.

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The wasms utilized in the present collection belong to two categories depending on whether ordinary letters or designs are used.

a - The following five letters are used as wasms at the beginning of the texts:

h in nos. 145 q, r; 157 p, q, r; 165 and 168 a.
h in no. 156 l.
n in nos. 154 a/1; 156 b and 164 a.
ḏ in no. 169 m.
s̆ in nos. 146 e and 158 a.

b - The designs originate from the ordinary forms of both h and ḥ. The left col-

umn shows the different forms of the wasms originating from ḫ in their evolution leading to the most elaborate form of the wasm. The right column contains the two forms of the wasm originating from h . It is immediately obvious that the left column is much more detailed than the right and that the second form of the left column is much less ornamented than its corresponding form of the right column.

in no. 145 k.

in no. 152/3.

in no. 157 b.

in nos. 145 c, u; 153 f; 156 l; 157 q, v; 166 a; 168 a, c and e.

in no. 149 h/3.

in no. 155 a.

in nos. 155 e and 156 a.

The wasms are normally used inside the texts to isolate the first name (e.g. nos. 145 k; 155 a; 157 b; etc.). The wasm, however, is occasionally used at the end of the text (e.g. nos. 153/3 and 156 l), or inside the text, but not after the initial name (e.g. nos. 149 h/3; 155 e; and 157 v), or at the beginning of the text (no. 145 c).

The second occasional use of the wasm should be further investigated. The three examples illustrating that particular use are

ʿsqɔl/ bn bsl Wasm ɔl... in no. 149 h;

rʿnʿny:ġtrʿn Wasm ɔḏ in no. 155 e; and

ltʿ:mk Wasm ʿbd tʿwtr in no. 157 v.

The question is whether or not the wasm indicates the end of the pedigree, as it is clearly the case in the third example. However, the value of this example is not necessarily to be applied to the two other examples because the wasm is normally used after the initial name of the text (X wasm bn Y)and, therefore, it breaks the pedigree into two sections.

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The onomastic characteristics of the present collection may be presented as follows.

a - Some pedigrees are engraved more than once and up to seven times:

ɔlʿd bn ɔwsn in nos. 156 c, K; 160 a and c;

ɔlʿdl bn tʿkɔl in nos. 159 1/1-2 and 150 a;

ɔlɔršˇ bn ɔbslm in nos. 145 o; 156 b and 160 b (see below);

bnɔrl bn ɔršˇ in nos. 148 b/1; 157 n, first part; and 160 g;

bnɔršˇ bn ɔršˇ in nos. 146 d and 169 x;

whbɔl bn tʿkɔl in nos. 157 d; 169 b; and Parr 14;

whbrʿn bn rʿn in nos. 153 d and 169 z;

whbrʿn bn rʿnɔršˇ in nos. 154 d; 156 g; 157 g, aa/1-2; 160 e; 169 i and t;

ḫgg bn ltᶜ in nos. 145 g and 169 e;

ḫyw bn ḫgg in nos. 153 l and 168 l;

yfᶜ bn rᶜnɔršš in nos. 156 l and 157 r;

nšw bn hlɔmr in nos. 166 a and 168 r;

nšr bn brt in nos. 160 h and 169 af/l;

ᶜbd bn rᶜn in nos. 145 f; 156 a; 168 c; and 169 c.

ᶜnš bn gd in nos. 149 n and 153 k.

b - The frequent mention of several names makes impossible any attempt to identify isolated names. Here follow three examples.

ɔršš is mentioned five times as an isolated name; but two ɔršš's are known in nos. 145 q and 157 f because their fathers are different. The same reason proves the existence of six whbrᶜn's in nos. 153 d, 154 d, 157 c, 159 b, 168 a and h, and that of four ɔlɔrš's in nos. 145 o, 155 a, 157 b and 168 i.

Although mentioned as an isolated name in nos. 145 and 169 u, ɔršɔl may be identified with ɔršɔl bn wtr of no. 145 t because the name is introduced in each text by the preposition l, which is not frequently used in the present collection.

c - The father's name is sometimes used as the second name of an individual and has, thus, become the family name. Here follow the two pairs of examples illustrating the statement.

hḫyɔl ɔlwtr (nos. 145 a and j) and hḫyɔl bn ɔlwtr (nos. 153 f and 168 e);

qmɔl ɔlydᶜ (no. 145 l) and qmɔl bn ɔlydᶜ (no. 157 p).

The present collection contains ten more names used as person and family names; they are ɔlɔršš, ɔrltᶜ, ɔršš, wtr, ḫgg, mk, mlk, ᶜbdġbt, mẇmɔl and tᶜym. Of special importance is the example involving ɔlɔrš, which read as follows:

ɔlɔršš bn ɔbslm (nos. 145 o and 160 b); and

šrq ɔlɔršš bn ɔbslm (no. 156 b). In this case, bn "son of" has the meaning of "descendant of."

d - The 35 nominal formations illustrated by the names found in the present collection are well diversified. The overwhelming majority of 83 cases belonging to form A, qtl, is somewhat surprising in Liḥ. The following derivation in importance is form G 59, qtlqtl, which is especially used in Liḥ ; only 31 cases belong to that form. Then, follow in almost equal number F 3 f, qtln, and I 1 b, qtlɔl, with 15 and 14 cases, respectively.

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According to G.L. Harding, Parr 1-15 are "mostly Lih, though 10-14 have some Min features, and 9 could be Tham."(p. 36)

The "Min features," which are not explained by the author, most probably are the forms of d and m. However, the cursive m is also found twice in Parr 15. It is difficult to understand why the author fails to mention the Min z in the bottom line of his facsimile of Parr 3. Finally, I fail to see how and why Parr 9 "could be Tham."

From a palaeographical point of view, the present Liḥ collection may be divided into three groups.

a - The first group is composed of the great majority of the inscriptions, and

may be described as follows:

(1) the lower strokes of letters, such as ḍ, b, etc., are still vertical;

(2) the Min forms of several letters are still used, e.g. d, l, m and s.

This group of inscriptions apparently represents one phase of the transition period between plain Min and plain Liḥ, in which Min features were progressively replaced by Liḥ ones. A text, such as no. 147 d, is closer to plain Min than to plain Liḥ.

b - The second group represents the last phase of the transition period between plain Min and plain Liḥ, in which the Liḥ features have completely replaced the Min ones, with the exception of a single one, viz. the lower strokes of the letter b are still vertical. This phase is exemplified by nos. 156 h; 159 b; 160 e, g, h; 161 b, c; and 162.

c - The third group is composed of nos. 161 a, h, and 164 a, where all characteristics are typically Liḥ, including the converging strokes of letters, such as ḍ, b, etc.

The last two groups of texts do not offer special letter forms. But, several letter forms found in the first group of inscriptions are worth mentioning.

a - The name of no. 157 z is composed of letters in double tracing with short strokes connecting together the two parallel lines of the tracing.

b - The letter d is found in three very cursive forms, viz. a circular loop with two horizontal tails in no. 153 a; an elliptical loop written vertically with two aslant tails in no. 160 i; and an elliptical loop traced horizontally with two aslant vertical tails in no. 149 g/1.

c - Most interesting is the tailless h making a sharp angle and resting on its angle in no. 169 z; cf. Sab in JaMAR, IV, p. 13.

d - In nos. 145 u; 153 l; 157 x, y; 166 f and 168 h, the letter w is represented by a very large circle or rectangle crossed by a straight stroke which is slightly protruding on both sides. The diacritical characteristic of the letter w in all pre-Islamic alphabets is a circular or rectangular figure divided into two parts by a stroke. This figure doubtless is the main element of each of the six letters now under study. The extension of the central stroke beyond the circle or the rectangle is an embellishment which does not alter the value of the letter. It should be strongly emphasized that the reading of a name as well known as hyw in nos. 153 l and 168 h does not at all justify the reading of the sign as w.

G.L. Harding reads the letter of Parr 12 as q (p. 39) because his facsimile has greatly reduced the size of the central circle and especially because - although the commentary does not explain anything - the reading of the name from left to right yields a well-known name, viz. qdm. The author characterizes his "qdm" as "doubtful reading," and transliterates "qdam?." Here again, the commentary remains silent on the reason (or, reasons) of the preceding doubt. At any rate, the reading of the name from left to right remains unjustified because of the following two reasons.

(1) A senestrograde three-letter name may have two dextrograde letters, as hgg of nos. 156 h/2 and 163 b.

(2) The letters d and m may be dextrograde in senestrograde names; cf., respectively, nos. 147 d and, e.g., 145 o, q, 146 c, 147 a, etc.

e - Three rare forms of y are attested in the present collection, viz. a circle with a very short straight tail in no. 151 b; a tailless, elliptical loop in no. 151 d; and a rounded ḥ of which the two left elements were replaced by a circle in nos. 153 h and 166 c.

f - The normal form of ġ is the bottomless rectangle with two short, more or less horizontal strokes parallel to each other and attached to the outside of the lower left side of the letter; this form is found in nos. 147 c/2, 155 e, 160 d, 165 and 168 d; cf. already in JaL 65 a, 123 and 126. The cursive shape of the preceding from is seen in no. 153 e. A second form of ġ is found in no. 157 ab and consists of the bottomless rectangle with an isosceles triangle instead of the two parallel strokes. The third form of ġ is similar to a Saf form;(8) it is composed of a vertical stroke topped by a half-circle opened to the right.

g - The form of ṣ of no. 161 h/1 is of special importance because the circle of the ordinary form does not exist. In order to distinguish the letter from ḥ, the letter is engraved standing on its right side.

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The commentary on the Liḥ texts published in the following pages makes full use of my unpublished paper JaNSAT, which contains Ja 2226-2352 bis, JaL 7-144 and JaT 17-41. This note makes it unnecessary to refer to JaNSAT each time that the commentary mentions a number of those three series of texts.

Texts

JaL 145 : on a panel at the edge of a section of the cliff; texts numbered from top to bottom.

a: doubtful reading:

ḥḥyɔl.ɔlwtr Haḥayyɔil [of the family of] ɔIlwatar.

ḥḥyɔl: a Ḥaḍr clan name in CaTh 14 b/2; cf. also ḥḥyw in JsaL 163. - ɔlwtr, cf. Sab CIH 980/2-3.

b: below the preceding text:

rᶜnšḳr/bn kysr Raᶜnšakar, son of Kaysar.

rᶜnšḳr: for the first element of this new name, cf. the verb rᶜn in JsaL 142 (cf. JaMIL, p. 82, note 25); for the second element, cf. the verb šḳr in JsaL 332/3 (cf. l.c., p. 78, note 23). - kysr, cf. Ar kasîr "broken."

c: a topless cartouche below the right half of the preceding text:

W a s m tyᶜlyn 1 Tayᶜlayyin,
bn ɔbɔlw 2 son of ɔAbɔalw.

tyᶜlyn, cf., e.g. tyᶜɔl in JaL 22 j; for the second element of this new name, cf. Sab Ja 2637/2, and lynm in Tham Eut 597 b (cf. JaMAR, V, p. 138 B). - ɔbɔlw, cf. bᶜlɔlw, e.g., in JaL 50 b/2.

d: a topless cartouche to the left of the preceding text, and below the second half of text b:

ɔbslm ɔAbsalam. - Cf. JsaL 121/2.

e: below the two preceding cartouches:

ḥyw'bn ḥmy'ḥnn Ḥayû, son of Ḥamay [of the family of] Ḥunân.

ḥyw, cf., e.g. JaL 2 a/1. - ḥmy, cf. JsaL 183; cf. also the feminine name ḥmyh in Stiehl 27/1. In JaMAR, IV, p. 25, line 4 (Ja 2569 e), n is twice a typing error instead of m (cf. p. 166 B). - ḥnn, cf. Ar ḥunân "a disease that attacks in the nose."

f: below the preceding text:

ᶜbd/bn:rᶜn ᶜAbd, son of Raᶜn.

ᶜbd, cf., e.g. JaL 20 k. - rᶜn, cf. the first element of rᶜnšḳr of text b.

g: below the preceding name:

ḥgg:bn ltᶜ Ḥaggag, son of Lataᶜ.

ḥgg, cf. Min JsaL 22 (cf. JaMIL, p. 162 B). - ltᶜ, cf. JsaL 142 (cf. l.c., p. 159 B).

h: to the left of the space between texts f and g:

/whb dḥmn Wahab, he of (the clan) Ḥâmin.

whb, cf., e.g. JaL 15 d. - ḥmn, cf. Ar ḥamana "to be obscure."

JaL 145 i: below texts g and h:

nšwɔršʿbḥdl:ɔrltᶜ

Našawɔaršʿ son of Ḥadal [of the family of] ɔArwaltayᶜ.

nšwɔršʿ, cf., e.g. šbbɔršʿ in JaL 28 d; for the first element, cf. Ar našâ (o,i) "to come back to something." - b instead of bn, cf., e.g. JaL 9 b. - ɔrltᶜ: for the first element, cf. Ar râɔil "falling in drops;" for the second element, cf. the first element of tᶜškr in JaL 21 h.

j: below the preceding text:

hḥyɔlʿɔlwtr Haḥayyɔil [of the family of] ɔIlwatar.

k: below the preceding text:

ḥtdʿ Wasm bn ɔmrrwn

Ḥâtid, - Wasm - son of ɔAmarrawan.

ḥtd, cf. Ar ḥatada "to stop, halt." - ɔmrrwn, cf. rwnɔb in JaL 63 d.

l: below and to the right of text k:

qmɔl/ɔlyd Qawmɔil [of the family of] ɔIlyadaᶜ.

c

qmɔl: for the first element of this new theophoric name, cf. the Tham verb qm "to stay" in Hu 28 (cf. JaMAR, V, p. 145 A). - ɔlydᶜ, cf. ydᶜɔl in JsaL 345 a/3 (cf. JaNSAT, note 26).

m: below and slightly to the right of the preceding text:

lɔršɔl By ɔAršɔil.

For the first element of this new theophoric name, cf. text q (see below).

n: below the preceding text:

ḥyw Hayû.

o: below the preceding text:

ɔlɔrš/bn ɔbslm ɔIlɔaršʿ son of ɔAbsalam.

ɔlɔrš, cf. ɔršɔl, e.g. in text m.

p: below the second half of the preceding text:

šᶜw/bn ḥgg Šaᶜwʿ son of Ḥaggag.

šᶜw, cf. the second element of ḥmdšᶜw of JaL 55.

q: below the preceding text:

ɔršʿ bn wyl Wasm mwmɔl

ɔArš, son of Wâyil - Wasm - [of the family of] Mûmɔil.

ɔršʿ, cf., e.g. JaL 8 a. - wyl, cf. Tham in JaMAR, V, p. 134 B. - h is a wasm as in the following texts. - mwmɔl is written once in the axis of the space between texts q and r, and is common to these two texts. Cf. Tham mym in JaMAR, V, p. 139 A, and Ar mûm "pleurisy."

r: below the preceding text:

ᶜdyɔl:bn Wasm mwmɔl ᶜÂdîɔilʿ son of - Wasm - Mûmɔil.

ᶜdyᵓl: for the first element of this new theophoric name, cf. Saf ᶜdy, e.g. in Ox 100.

JaL 145 s: below the preceding text:

rᶜnškr/bn rᶜnᵓrš Raᶜnšakar, son of Raᶜnᵓarš.

rᶜnᵓrš: the two elements of this new name are already attested in the names mentioned above.

t: below the last two-thirds of the preceding text:

lᵓršᵓl/bn wtr By ᵓAršᵓil, son of Watar.

wtr, cf., e.g. Tham Rho 8 (cf. BiOr, 24 [1967], p. 285 B).

u: below the preceding text:

swy Wasm bn hgg Saway, - Wasm - son of Ḥaggag.

swy, cf. Sab Ja 1013 m A/1.

JaL 146: on a nearby panel.

a: in the upper right corner:

ᵓrn ᵓÁran. - Cf., e.g. Sab ᵓrnm in Ja 2615 j.

b: to the left of the preceding text:

lmyᵓm'qlg Lumayᵓum [of the family of] Qalig.

lmyᵓm, cf. Saf lmᵓn in JaSN, p. 173 A. - qlg, cf. Ar qalija "to have yellow teeth."

c: below the end of the preceding text:

mk Makk. - Cf. the feminine name in JsaL 59/3.

d: below texts a and b:

bnᵓrš'bn ᵓrš Binᵓarš, son of ᵓArš.

bnᵓrš, cf., e.g. bnṣrḥ in JaL 23 b.

e: below the preceding text:

Wasm zdrᶜn:bn whbᶜt Wasm. Zaydraᶜn, son of Wahabᶜat.

zdrᶜn, cf., e.g. zdḥrg in JaL 92 b/1. - whbᶜt, cf. bslᶜt in JaL 1/5 (cf. JaMIL, p. 158 B).

f: below text c and to the left of the space between texts d and e:

klb'bn msyt Kalb, son of Masyat.

klb, cf. JsaL 276. - msyt, cf. the Tham verb msy in Hu 676 (cf. JaMIL, p. 173 A).

JaL 147: on another panel.

a: in the upper right corner:

ᶜšbᵓrš/bnt mtlt ᶜÂšibᵓarš, daughter of Matlat.

ᶜšbᵓrš: for the first element of this new composite name, cf. ᶜšbn in JaL 50 g.- bnt is read instead of bn because of the position of the letter t contrasting with that of the two t's of mtlt. - mtlt, cf. Sab mtl in Ja 2737 ae.

b: to the left of text a and in stippling:

ᶜṣr ᶜÂṣir.

Cf., e.g. Sab Ja 2772 ac/1; cf. also ᶜṣrn in JaL 64 d, and ᶜṣrh in JsaL 291 a: JaL 104 b.

JaL 147 c: below the two preceding texts:

ᶜbd:bn ṣḥr/bn rfq	1	ᶜAbd, son of Ṣuḥâr, son of Rafiq,
wdd:ġlmt	2	was in love with Ġalmat.

ṣḥr, cf. Sab Ja 2569 c. - rfq, cf. the Qat group name in TC 1818/1. - ġlmt, cf. Qat TC 503/1.

d: below text c:

mᶜdɔl Maᶜadɔil. - Cf., e.g. Qat Ja 2451.

JaL 148: on another panel.

a: on the extreme right:

tmšh	1	Tamšuh,
bn:mšwᶜl	2	son of Mašûwᶜull.

tmšh, cf. Sab Ja 1037. - mšwᶜl: for the first element, cf. Ar mašûw "purgative."

b: to the left of the preceding text:

bnɔrl/bn ɔrš/wdd	1	Binɔarwal, son of ɔArš, was in love with
ᶜkt	2	ᶜAkkat.

bnɔrl: for the second element, cf. ɔrltᶜ in text 145 i. - The verb wdd is followed by the letter w which the wrong start for ᶜ of ᶜkt.- ᶜkt, cf. Tham ᶜk, e. g. in JaMAR, V, p. 143 A.

JaL 149: on another panel.

a: in the upper left:

škm Šakim.

Cf., e.g. Qat Ja 1125. Someone has tried to hammer out the name.

b: to the right of the upper half of text a:

ɔrš ɔArš. - Cf. the remark made on text a.

c: below text b, and to the right of the lower half of text a:

šrf Šârif. - Cf. Saf CIS 5249. Cf. the remark on a.

d: below and to the right of text c:

ɔls ɔAlis. - Cf. JsaL 135 a/2.

e: below and to the right of text d:

ɔrš ɔArš.

f: below and to the right of text e:

sɔm Saɔum. - Cf. Saf JaS 23.

g: above and to the right of the initial letter of text f:

dmr	1	Damâr,
bt šm	2	daughter of Šawm.

dmr, cf. Min dmrn in Ja 2339/1. - šm, cf. JsaL 339/1.

JaL 149 h: below and to the right of text g:

ᶜsqᵓl	1	ᶜAsaqᵓil,
bn	2	son of
bsln Wasm ᵓl...	3	Baslân - Wasm - [of the family of] ᵓl...

ᶜsqᵓl, cf. Sab ᶜsqmlk in Ja 516/1; for the first element of this new theophoric name, cf. the Min verb ᶜsq "to be greedy" in RÉS 3787 and JsaL 16 (cf. JaMIL, p. 23). - bsln, cf. Min Gl 1008/1; cf. also bslᶜt in JaL 1/5. - ᵓl...: the edge of the photograph has cut off the end of the word.

i: to the left of text h, and below text f:

ᵓlhdd Ilhadîd. - Cf. Saf hddᵓl in Wi 433 (cf. JaSN, p. 163 B).

j: to the left of text i:

šlyˌ' Šalay. - Cf. Saf Wi 596 (cf. JaMAR, IV, p. 160 B).

k: below texts i and j:

mšᶜb Maššûb.

The first two letters are separated from each other by a bump in the rock. Cf. Saf CIS 2088 a (cf. JaSN, p. 175 B).

l: below text k:

ᵓlᶜdl	1	ᵓIlᶜadl,
bn tᶜkᵓl	2	son of Tayᶜkâᵓil,
tqṭ	3	has written [this.]

ᵓlᶜdl: for the second element of this new theophoric name, cf., e.g. Tham ᶜdl in JsaT 360 (cf. my volume entitled Thamudic Studies, Washington, 1967, p. 92 A). - tᶜkᵓl, cf., e.g. JaL 26 f. - tqṭ, cf., e.g. JaL 8 b/2.

m: to the left of text l/3:

bgd Bâgid. - Cf. Sab Sa 128/2.

n: to the left of text j:

ᶜnš:bn gd ᶜInâš, son of Gadd.

ᶜnš, cf. Ar ᶜinâš "adversary." - gd is a family name in JsaL 285 a.

o: above and to the left of text n:

ᶜlsm ᶜAlsum. - Cf. Sab CIH 541/86, and Liḥ ᶜlsh in JaL 111 g.

p: below the end of text o, and to the left of text n:

/nkb/ Nâkib. - Cf. Tham JsaT 550 (cf. JaMIL, p. 173 B).

q: below the center of text n:

ᶜdr	1	ᶜAdr
ᶜkr	2	[of the family of] ᶜAkkâr.

ᶜdr, cf., e.g. JaL 8 ae. - ᶜkr, cf., e.g. Saf CIS 4940.

r: below text q:

whbᵓl/bn yfᶜ Wahabᵓil, son of Yafaᶜ.

whbᵓl, cf. JaL 44 h. - yfᶜ, cf., e.g. JaL 22 m.

JaL 150: on another panel.

a: the main text on the right panel.

ʾlʿdl	1	ʾIlʿadl,
bn tʿkʾl	2	son of Tayʿkâʾil.

b: on a small panel to the left:

ʿd[...	1
ʿdʳqˀ[...	2

The left section of the text was cut off by the edge of the photograph.

JaL 151: on another panel.

a: in the upper section:

bn zd	2	son of Zayd.
ḥyw	1	Ḥayû,

b: below the preceding text:

ydʿ Yadaʿ. - Cf., e.g. JaL 14 c.

c: a boustrophedon text below and to the left of text b:

sd	←--	1	Sâd-
lˌṣt	--→	2	il [of the family of] Ṣawt.

sdl, cf. Saf CIS 494 (cf. JaSN, p. 178 B); cf. also the noun sdl "drape" in JsaL 77(; JaL 102 i)/5. - ṣt, cf., e.g. Tham in l.c., p. 144 B.

d: below text c:

ydʿ Yadaʿ.

e: on an adjacing panel to the left of the preceding group of texts:

cṣrʾlˈʿbd/dny[... ʿÂṣirʾil, servant of Danay[...

ʿṣrʾl: for the first element of this new theophoric name, cf. ʿṣr of text 147 b.

JaL 152: on another panel.

whbrʿnˌnṣb	1	Wahabraʿn has traced
Wasm hyd	2	the arm Design
↑ṭ Design		
q	3	and written [this.]
3 w		

nṣb, cf. Saf nṣb "to set up a sign" in Wi 75 a (cf. JaSN, p. 178 A) and Tham "mark, sign, limit" in Hu 216 (cf. JaMAR, IV, p. 180 B). - yd, cf. Min JsaL 106 (cf. JaMIL, p. 163 A). The word refers to the full arm, including the fingers of the hand. - qṭ: first case of the first form with the same meaning as the 5th.

JaL 153: on another panel.

a: in the upper extremity:

ʾws sʿdʾl	1	ʾAwwas [of the family of] Saʿadʾil,
bn msd	2	son of Masd.

ʾws, cf. JsaL 292/1. - sʿdʾl, cf., e.g. Sab Hu 590 (cf. JaMIL, p. 164 A). - msd is known in the Qat graffiti from the country of Mukérâs.

JaL 153 b: to the left of text a/2:

b B. - Initial letter.

c: slightly below, and to the left of the initial of text b:

ġyr Ġayûr. - Cf. Saf, e.g. JaS 71 c.

d: below texts a/2, b and c:

whbrʿn/bn rʿn Wahabraʿn, son of Raʿn.

e: below text d:

mġrr bn nḫwy Maġrûr, son of Naḫway.

mġrr, cf. Ar maġrûr "blinded, deceived." - nḫwy, cf. nḫyn in JsaL 278 (cf. JaMIL, p. 160 A).

f: a cartouche below the preceding text:

hḫyʾl Wasm bn ʾlwtr Haḫayyʾil, - Wasm - son of ʾIlwatar.

g: below the beginning of text f:

ʿdy ʿAdî. - Cf., e.g. Tham Hu 517/1 (cf. JaMAR, V, p. 142 B).

h: to the left of text g:

ʿlkrbn/ 1 ʿUllkarbân,

bn ḫyw 2 son of Ḫayû. - ʿlkrbn, cf. JaL 52 c/3.

i: to the left of text h/1, and above text h/2:

ʿdy ʿAdî.

j: below the beginning of text h:

bḫlh Bâḫiluh. - Cf. Saf, e.g. JaSN, p. 134; cf. also bḫl in JaL 109 b/1.

k: below text j:

ʿnš/bn gd ʿInâš, son of Gadd.

l: below text k:

ḫyw bn ḫgg Ḫayû, son of Ḫaggag.

JaL 154: on another panel.

a: in the upper right side:

bn ʾlʾrš 2 son of ʾIlʾarš.

Wasm ḫgg 1 Wasm. Ḫaggag,

b: to the left of text a:

ndbrʿn 1 Nadabraʿn,

bn ʾlʾrš 2 son of ʾIlʾarš.

ndbrʿn: for the first element of this new composite name, cf. Sab Ja 2804 1.

c: below and to the right of text a:

gdḫt Gadḫat. - Cf. Ar jadaḫa "to mix."

JaL 154 d: below and to the left of text b:

whbrᶜn	1	Wahabraᶜn,
bn rᶜnᵓršˇ	2	son of Raᶜnᵓarš̌.

e: below and to the right of text d:

ᶜṣybn	1	ᶜUṣaybân,
bn ᵓrᵓfh	2	son of ᵓArᵓafuh.

ᶜṣybn, cf., e.g. Tham ᶜṣby in JsaT 514 (cf. JaMIL, p. 175 A). - ᵓrᵓfh, cf. Ar raᵓafa "to pity."

JaL 155: on another panel.

a: in the upper section:

Wasm - Wasm -
ᵓlᵓršˇ : bn rᶜn ᵓIlᵓaršˇ, son of Raᶜn.

b: below text a:

bnltᶜ,hyṣn	1	Binlataᶜ [of the family of] Hayṣân,
ᶜbd/bḥt	2	servant of Baḥat.

hyṣn, cf. bnhwṣ in JaL 112 b. The second letter of the name was first engraved as d; the worker corrected the letter by engraving the upper appendix of y deeper than the rest. - bḥt is a proper name in JaL 129 b.

c: to the right of text b/2: ᶜdy ᶜAdî.

d: below and slightly to the left of text b:

bᵓgwr Biᵓagwar. - Cf., e.g. ᵓgr in Saf in JaSN, p. 155 A.

e: below texts c, b and d:

rᶜnᶜny:ġtrᶜn Wasm ᵓd
Raᶜnᶜanay [of the family of] Ġawtraᶜn - Wasm - [of the group of]
ᵓIdd.

rᶜnᶜny: for the second element of this new composite name, cf. Tham Qarina 7 (cf. JaMAR, IV, p. 147, note 138). - ġtrᶜn, cf. JaL 8 m. - ᵓd, cf. ᵓdm in the Qat graffiti of the country of Mukérâs.

JaL 156: on another panel. - In the upper left corner of the photograph, there are the remains of at least one short text which was partly cut off by the edge of the photograph.

a: in the upper left corner:

ᶜbd Wasm bn rᶜn/ ᶜAbd, - Wasm - son of Raᶜn.

b: below and to the right of text a:

Wasm šrq/ᵓlᵓršˇ:bn ᵓbslm
Wasm. Šarîq [of the family of] ᵓIlᵓaršˇ, son of ᵓAbsalam.

šrq, cf. JaL 28 b.

c: to the right of text b:

ᵓlᶜd/bn ᵓwsn ᵓIlᶜadd, son of ᵓAwsân.

ɔlᶜd, cf. Saf ᶜdɔl, e.g. in Saf CIS 4082. - ɔwsn is a proper name in JaL 22 k/2.

JaL 156 d: below the last letter of text c: ḥ Ḥ. - Initial letter.

e: below text b:

/ᶜfy:bn ɔnf/bn ɔršˇ cAfay, son of ɔAnuf, son of ɔArsˇ.

ᶜfy, cf. Sab Ja 2646. - ɔnf, cf., e.g. Tham Hu 351 (cf. JaMAR, V, p. 129 A).

f: a dextrograde name below texts d and e:

--> gᶜsw/ Gaᶜsaw. - Cf. Sab gᶜsy in Sab Drewes 18/2 and 19 (from Ethiopia).

g: below texts e and f:

/whbrᶜn/bn rᶜnɔršˇ Wahabraᶜn, son of Raᶜnɔarsˇ.

h: below texts c and d, and below and to the right of texts f and g:

yᶜtrɔršˇ/ 1 Yaṯurɔarsˇ,

bn ḥgg 2 son of Ḥaggag.

yᶜtrɔršˇ: for the first element of this new composite name, cf. Tham HaLi 223.

i: to the left of the space between the lines of text h, and below the beginning of text g:

ḥyb Ḥayyâb. - Cf. Sab Ja 2617 aj.

j: below the end of texts b, e and g:

rwṭnᶜm'bn ᶜtrn/ Rawwaṭnaᶜm, son of cAttrân.

rwṭnᶜm: for the first element of this new composite name, cf. Ar râṭa (o) "to stray from the straight line." - ᶜtrn, cf., e.g. Saf ᶜtr in JaS 72 b.

k: below text j:

ɔlᶜd/bn ɔwsn ɔIlᶜadd, son of ɔAwsân.

l: below text k:

Wasm/yfᶜ/bn rᶜnɔws Wasm Wasm. Yafaᶜ, son of Raᶜnɔawwas. Wasm.

rᶜnɔws, cf. šhrɔws in JsaL 53/1.

JaL 157: on another panel.

a: in the upper left section of the panel:

lm Lamm.

Judging from the condition of the rock, there is no letter above l. Cf.,e.g.Tham Hu 258 (cf. JaMAR, V, p. 138 B).

b: below the preceding name:

ɔlɔršˇ Wasm bn rᶜnɔws ɔIlɔarsˇ, - Wasm - son of Raᶜnɔawwas.

c: below the preceding text:

whbrᶜn:bn mhɔl Wahabraᶜn, son of Mayḥɔil.

The end of the text is engraved between the beginning of text d and the end of text b. - mḥɔl: for the first element of this new theophoric name, cf., e.g.Sab in JaMAR, IV, p. 169 B.

d : below and to the left of texts b and c:

whbʾl'bn tᶜkʾl Wahabʾil, son of Tayᶜkâʾil.

JaL 157 e: below texts c and d:

whbḥdm bḥrsh Wahabḥadam, son of Ḥarsuh.

whbḥdm: for the second element of this new composite name, cf. the first element of the Sab theophoric name ḥdmlt in Ja 2816 r (to be published). - ḥrsh, cf. ḥrs in JsaL 377.

f: below the beginning of text e: ʾrš ʾArš.

g: below the second half of texts e and d:

whbrᶜn:bn rᶜnʾrš Wahabraᶜn, son of RaᶜnʾarŠ.

h: above and to the left of text g: ᶜdy ᶜAdî.

i: below text h, and to the left of text g:

ntn Natan.

This name is known as an element of several composite names;viz. bᶜlntn of JaL 73 a/1.

j: to the left of the space between texts h and i: ᶜdy ᶜAdî.

k: on the extreme right section of the panel, and to the right of the space between texts e and f:

/šrḥ/tqṭ Šârih has written [this.] - šrḥ,cf.,e.g.Saf JaS 165.

l: immediately to the left of text k:

šbʾrš/bn ʾlʾrš/tqṭ Šabbʾarš, son of ʾIlʾarš, has written [this.]

šbʾrš, cf. šbbʾrš in JaL 28 d and g.

m: below texts l and f:

šbʾtᶜm/ʾrš/tqṭ Šabbʾatᶜam [of the family of] ʾArš has written [this.]

šbʾtᶜm: for the second element of this new composite name, cf. Sab tᶜmm in RÉS 5069 (cf. my volume entitled Sabaean Inscriptions from Maḥram Bilqîs (Mârib),Baltimore, 1962, p. 166 A).

n: to the left of text m, and below texts q, i and j:

/bnʾrlʾbn ʾršʾbn zd Binʾarwal, son of ʾArš, son of Zayd.

o: below texts m and n:

tᶜškr/bn ʾlʾrš/ Tayᶜšakar, son of ʾIlʾarš.

p: to the left of text o, and below text n:

Wasm qmʾl:bn ʾlydᶜ Wasm. Qawmʾil, son of ʾIlyadaᶜ.

q: below and to the right of text o, and below texts l and m:

Wasm rwnškr Wasm bn tᶜwtr

Wasm. Rawanšakar, - Wasm - son of Tayᶜwatar.

rwnškr: for the first element of this new composite name, cf. the second element of ʾmrrwn in text 145 k. - tᶜwtr: for the second element of this new composite name, cf. wtr in text 145 t.

r: to the left of text q, and below texts o and p:

/Wasm/yfᶜ:bn rᶜnᵓws Wasm. Yafaᶜ, son of Raᶜnᵓawwas.

JaL 157 s: below the beginning of k, and below and to the right of text q:

rmyt Ramyat. - Cf. Sab Ja 2816 an (to be published).

t: below the center of text q:

ᶜdq bn ᵓrš ᶜÂdiq, son of ᵓArš. - ᶜdq, cf. Saf JaS 101 c.

u: below texts q and t:

ṭmᵓ/wqṭ'bn ḥgg Ṭâmiᵓ, - and he has written [this] - son of Ḥaggag.

ṭmᵓ, cf. Saf ṭmᵓn in LP 534 (cf. JaSN, p. 170 A).

v: below and slightly to the right of text u:

ltᶜ:mk Wasm ᶜbd tᶜwtr

Lataᶜ [of the family of] Makk, - Wasm - servant of Tayᶜwatar.

w: below and to the right of text q, and below text r:

ᵓlhb/bn/bḥgh ᵓAlhab, son of Baḥaguh.

ᵓlhb, cf. Sab in JaMAR, IV, p. 161 A. - bḥgh, cf. JaSN, p. 134 A.

x: below and to the left of text q, and below text w:

šdw bn ḥgg Šadw, son of Ḥaggag.

šdw, cf. Sab Khalidy-Condé 12.

y: immediately to the left of text x, and below the second half of text w:

wzzn zmt Wazzan [of the family of] Zamît.

wzzn, cf. Saf wzn in CIS 3282 (cf. JaSN, p. 166 A) and wznt in JaS 64 and 67. The two z's of the name are joined together. - zmt, cf. Ar zamît "grave, steady."

z: to the left of the space between texts w and y:

rᶜqry Rayᶜqarî.

For the two elements of this new composite name, cf., respectively, Tham rᶜ (cf. JaMAR, V, p. 145 B) and Sab dqryt in Aryani 17/2.

aa: below and to the left of text y:

1 whbrᶜn			1	Wahabraᶜn,	
	tqṭ	3	3		has written [this.]
2 bn rᶜnᵓršš			2	son of Raᶜnᵓaršš,	

ab: below and to the right of text aa:

ġwṯ:bn ḥgg:bn wlṯ Ġawîṯ, son of Ḥaggag, son of Wâliṯ.

ġwṯ, cf., e.g. Sab Ja 2774 bn/1. - wlṯ, cf. Ar walaṭa "to beat, strike."

ac: to the left of text z:

lrᵓl By Râᵓul. - rᵓl, cf. JaL 72 b/2.

ad: to the left of text ac:

šzbn tqṭ Šazbân has written [this.]

šzbn, cf. Tham šzb in JaT 35 c/3-4, Ḥaḍr šzwb (cf. BASOR, No. 172, December, 1963, p. 45), and Saf šzbᵓ in CIS 3159.

JaL 157 ae: a text cut into two equal parts by text ad:

↓ ḥmmt Ḥumâmat. - Cf., e.g. Fakhry 123/11.

JaL 158: on another panel.

a: the main text:

Wasm qbᶜ:nẓr:ᶜm:bt:šms

Wasm. Qâbiᶜ was on the look-out for ᶜAmm, daughter of Šams.

qbᶜ, cf. Min qbᶜn in Ja 2260 g/3. - nẓr is very well known in Saf (cf., e.g. JaSN, p. 177 A). - ᶜm is a masculine name in JaL 13. - šms, cf., e.g. Sab Ja 2713 a.

b: below the second word of text a:

lḥwb/ By Ḥawb. - Cf. Saf ḥᵓb, ḥwbn and ḥwbt (cf. JaSN, p. 167).

JaL 159: on another panel.

a: in the right upper corner:

tqṭ:ndbrᶜn Nadabraᶜn has written [this.]

b: below the preceding text:

whbrᶜn/bn ᵓlltᶜ Wahabraᶜn, son of ᵓIllatᶜ.

ᵓlltᶜ: for the second element of this new theophoric name, cf. text 145 g.

c: immediately to the right of text b:

/qmḥn:bn/ᶜfy Qamḥân, son of ᶜAfay.

qmḥn, cf. the Sab proper name qmḥym in Ja 2356 a/6-7.

d: to the left of text a: ᵓršᵓ ᵓArš.

e: below the preceding name, and below and to the left of text b:

ʾᶜbdrᶜn:wdblrḥwy ᶜAbdraᶜn and Dabalraḥway.

dblrḥwy, cf. the proper name dbl:ym in JsaL 77 (: JaL 102 i)/4-5; for the second element, cf. Sab rḥwn in Ja 2804 o (cf. JaMAR, IV, p. 175 B).

JaL 160: on another panel.

a: in the upper right corner:

ᵓlᶜd/bn ᵓwsn ᵓIlᶜadd, son of ᵓAwsân.

b: below and to the left of text a:

ᵓlᵓršᵓ/bn ᵓbslm ᵓIlᵓarš, son of ᵓAbsalam.

c: below text b:

ᵓlᶜd:bn ᵓwsn/tqṭ ᵓIlᶜadd, son of ᵓAwsân, has written [this.]

d: a monogram to the left of the space between texts b and c:

ġbᵓ Ġabiᵓ. - Cf. Sab Kawkab 1/1.

e: below text d and the end of text e:

whbrᶜn/bn rᶜnᵓršᵓ Wahabraᶜn, son of Raᶜnᵓarš.

f: below and slightly to the right of text f:

Wasm lsᵓ Wasm. By Sawᵓ.

The wasm is a long, undulated line traced vertically. - sᵓ, cf. Sab Ja 2762 u.

JaL 160 g: below and to the left of text f, and below and to the right of text e:

bnʾrl:bn ʾrš Binʾarwal, son of ʾArš.

h: below the center of text g:

nšr:bn brt Nâšir, son of Bârit.

nšr, cf. WiL 18 a/1 (cf. JaMAR, IV, pp. 142-143, note 119, for some remarks on texts a and b). - brt, cf. Tham JsaT 522 (cf. JaNSAT, note 130).

i: below and to the left of text h:

whbldm:tq[ṭ] Wahabladam has writ[ten this.]

whbldm: the second element of this new composite name is found in JaL 33 e. - tq[ṭ]: the last letter was cut off by the edge of the photograph.

j: below and to the right of text i:

?][ʾrš.tqṭ:b^{n} hkf ?]ʾArš, son of Hâkif, has written [this.]

?]ʾrš: the right side of ʾ was cut off by the edge of the photograph; there is no way of knowing whether or not ʾrš is complete. - hkf, cf., e.g. Saf Ox 229 in Orientalia, 40 (1971), p. 279.

JaL 161: on another panel.

a: in the right section; Parr 1:

lšʿt/	1	To the party of
ʿlʾl/kʿ	2	ʿUllʾil [of the family of] Kaʿ-
mn/hmqʿd/k	3	mân [belongs] the foot of the mountain,
llh/fʿrr	4	all of it. So may Dû-Ġubbat revile
dġbt/ʿr	5	the reviler
r/hsfr/dh	6	of this writing.

Same decipherment as in HaE, p. 36. - šʿt is already known as "party" in JsaL 72/2 and 4 (for this text, cf. JaNSAT, note 155). - ʿlʾl, cf., e.g. JaMAR, V, p. 148 B, and Tham WiTa 17 a (cf. l.c., p. 93, and commentary). HaE refers to "JS 106." This reference is erroneous; not only does the name not exist in the text, but the latter is Min (cf. JaMIL, p. 31) = Ja 2284 d. - kʿmn is the family name of ʿlʾl, contrary to HaE's opinion, according to which it "appears to be the name of the 'sitting place'." Such places do not have proper names. HaE does not give any parallel illustrating kʿmn from the root kʿm (cf. JaSN, pp. 139-141); cf. Saf kʿmh and Sab kʿm in Ja 2771 as. - mqʿd is explained by JsaL 72/4-7, which read as follows:

- /ʾhdw/hmkn	4	- have taken possession of the place
whmqʿd/dh/kllh/mn/mʿ	5	and the foundation, all of it, from the
n/hgbl/hnʾʿly/ʿdky	6	highest place of the mountain to
mʿd/hgbl/hnʾsfl/ -	7	the lowest side of the mountain. -

mqʿd indicates the base or the foot of the mountain. HaE translates hmkn of JsaL 72/4 as "the ???," and mqʿd as "sitting place." How could a "sitting place" exist on a vertical cliff? - ʿrr of lines 5-6 of JaL 161 a is translated by HaE "(he who) sullies" without any explanation. ʿrr is not a perfect, but a present participle.

b: above and to the left of text a; Parr 2:

zdhrg 1 Ziydhurg,
dhwbr 2 he of (the clan) Hawbar.

zdhrg is a personal name in JsaL 384/2 (cf. JaMIL, p. 159 A), but a family name in JsaL 70 (: JaL 92 b)/1. HaE (p. 36) states that "the r and j of the first name are a little unusual." There is nothing unusual in these two letters, but the author's facsimile is inaccurate inasmuch as the tops of the two letters are joined together. - hwbr instead of HaE's reading of "hṣ(?)br." The bottom of the letter is inaccurately drawn in HaE's facsimile. HaE (p. 38) refers hṣbr to JsaL 292. This text is republished in JaNSAT (note 23), and the above-mentioned name does not exist in the text. Cf. hybr, a Min clan name in RÉS 3021/2 (cf. K.Y. Nâmi, in Kullîyat al-ādab, 16 [1954], p. 20).

c :HaE's facsimile of Parr 3 (p. 37) shows four incomplete lines, which correspond to the following texts d-g, and his commentary reads as follows: "This text is unfortunately too worn to be readable; only a few letters can be distinguished and I am suspicious of these as most are read from the photo" (p. 38). The group of texts c-g is engraved below text b.

ᶜbddġbt ᶜAbddûġubbat. - Cf.,e.g. JsaL 291, first half : JaL 104 b.

d: below and to the right of text c:

mrᵓn bzd Marᵓân, son of Zayd.

mrᵓn, cf. Tham HaLi 10; cf. also the feminine name mrᵓh in Stiehl 28/1.

e: below text d:

ᵓhld ᶜbd ᵓbrd ᵓAhlad, servant of ᵓAbrad.

ᵓhld, cf. the verb hld "to settle down,"e.g. in JsaL 231 (cf. JaMAR, V, p. 148 A). - ᵓbrd, cf., e.g. Ḥaḍr RÉS 2636/1; cf. also Liḥ brd in Stiehl 50/1.

f: below text e:

skn:ᶜbd/flh Sâkin, servant of Fâliḥ.

skn, cf., e.g. JaL 30 d. - flh, cf. Saf, e.g. Wi 723 (cf. JaNSAT, note 95).

g: below text f:

lmlk,bn nsrn By Malik, son of Nasrân.

mlk, cf., e.g. Liḥ Hu 373 (cf. JaMAR, V, p. 148 A). - nsrn, cf., e.g. Tham Hu 406 (cf. l.c., p. 141 A).

h: to the left of the group of texts c-g; Parr 4:

lbᵓh/bn/zdlh/hṣnᶜ 1 Labᵓuh, son of Zaydlah, the artisan.
ᶜbddġbt 2 [of the family of] ᶜAbddûġubbat,

Same reading as in HaE (p. 38), except for the end of the text (see below). - lbᵓh, cf., e.g. Tham lbᵓ in Hu 167 (cf. JaMAR, V, p. 138). - zdlh: HaE does not comment on the name; cf. JsaL 247 (: JaL 107 c)/1-2.- hṣnᶜ: HaE (p. 38) writes that "the end of line 1 is unreadable"! Cf., e.g. JaL 3/2 (cf. JaMIL, p. 160 B). - ᶜbddġbt is the family name of lbᵓh. HaE divides ᶜbddġbt into ᶜbd and dġbt.This opinion is contradicted by the fact that each section of the text is isolated from the others by a full word divider.

JaL 162: on another panel; Parr 5:

whblh 1 Wahablah,

bn/ydṣ 2 son of Yadîṣ.

Same reading as in HaE (p. 38), except for the last letter of l.2 (see below). - whblh, cf., e.g. JaL 47 c/1. - ydṣ: HaE reads the last letter as ṣ and his facsimile does not record the lower two-thirds of the letter; his ṣ is too much above the horizontal axis of the line. Cf. Saf dṣy in JaSN, p. 162 B.

JaL 163: on another panel.

a: in the right section; Parr 6:

rᶜnškr:bn ḫmšn Raᶜnšakar, son of Ḫamšân.

HaE's facsimile (p. 37) and reading (p. 38) contain two errors, viz. letters nos. 5 and 12 are read, respectively, b and h. - ḫmšn, cf., e.g. Sab ḫmšt in Ja 2570 i.

b: below and to the left of text a; Parr 7:

swd/bn ḫgg Sawwad, son of Ḫaggag.

Same reading and interpretation as in HaE (p. 38). - swd, cf., e.g. Saf in JaSN, p. 178 B. HaE refers swd to RÉS 4791. This information is erroneous because the text has swdm. The name swd cannot be read in CIS 2150, contrary to HaE.

JaL 164: on another panel.

a: in the right section; not recorded by G.L. Harding.

Wasm ḥd/ Wasm. Ḥadd. - Cf., e.g. Sab Ja 2774 w.

b: below and to the left of text a; Parr 8:

gɔb Gâɔib.

Same reading as in HaE (p. 38), who, however, prefers the reading of bɔg. This reading is based on the dextrograde form of g. However, such a reason is not valid; see, e.g. the two g's of no. 163 b are dextrograde although the text is senestrograde. Cf. the Sab clan name gɔbm in Aryani 5/7. For JsaT 571, where HaE finds "very doubtful example" of gɔb, cf. JaNSAT, note 159.

JaL 165: on another panel; Parr 9:

Wasm ġdyt/bn dɔln Wasm. Ġadîyat, son of Daɔlân.

HaE (p. 38) considers the initial wasm as the first letter of the text, does not read letters nos. 6, 7 and 10, and did not see the vertical stroke of letter no. 2. - ġdyt, cf. Ar ġadîyat "the early part of the morning," and Saf ġdw in CIS 3878. - dɔln, cf. Ar daɔlân "jackal, wolf."

JaL 166: on another panel.

a: the upper line; Parr 10/1:

nšw Wasm bn hlɔmr Našaw, - Wasm - son of Hâlɔamar.

HaE (p. 38) reads "ršw (wasm) bn wɔl(?)."- nšw, cf. the first element of nšwɔrš of text 145 i. - hlɔmr: for the first element of this new composite name, cf., e.g. hl in JaL 33 q. A curved line joins together the lower right extremities of both the first letter of the second personal name of the text and of n of bn.

b: below the preceding text; Parr 10/2:

ɔrl;tᶜym ɔArwal [of the family of] Taᶜyum.

The first five letters are Parr 10/2 in HaE's facsimile (p. 37), where letter

no. 4 is traced as q. This line of Parr 10 is not accounted for in HaE's readings and commentary (p. 38). - ɔrl, cf., e.g. bnɔrl in text 148 b/1. - tᶜym, cf. tᶜygwn in JaL 31 b, tᶜymlk in JaL 20 and 22 f/1, and nᶜmtᶜy in JaL 44 j/1.

JaL 166 c: below the preceding text; Parr 11/1:

kydh'bn tᶜym Kayduh, son of Taᶜyum.

HaE (p. 39) reads "bᶜdh bn" (cf. also the facsimile on p. 37) and considers this line as complete. - kydh, cf., e.g. the Sab name of a city in Ja 2223/3.

d: below the preceding text; Parr 11/2:

yfᶜ bn wᶜrn Yafaᶜ, son of Waᶜrân.

wᶜrn, cf. Stiehl 33/6. The last two letters are correctly read in HaE's facsimile (p. 37), but, because of an unknown reason, they are not mentioned in the author's reading (p. 39).

e: below the preceding text; Parr 11/3:

/ɔn rfšɔl I [am] Rafašɔil.

The last three letters are missing in HaE's facsimile (p. 37). - ɔn, cf. JsaL 347/2. - rfšɔl, cf., e.g. Sab rfšn in CIH 305.

f: below the center of text e; Parr 12, second half:

mdw Madw. - Cf. Ar madá "limit, end."

g: above and to the left of text f; Parr 12, first half:

ḥg Ḥagg.

HaE's facsimile (p. 37) shows the second letter only, and this letter is not mentioned in the study of the text (p. 39). Cf. Saf, e.g. CIS 5125.

h: below texts f and g; not recorded by G.L. Harding.

rmyt Ramyat. - Same case as text 164 a (cf. above, p. 3).

i: below and to the right of text e; Parr 13/1-2:

hrɔn 1 Harɔân,

bn ɔwsn 2 son of ɔAwsân.

hrɔn: HaE's reading of the name is limited to ɔ, which is considered as the first letter of the name. The name is attested among the Qat graffiti from the country of Mukérâs; cf. also Ar hariɔa "to perish of heat, or cold."

j: below text i; Parr 13/3:

sᶜd Saᶜad. - HaE reads ɔlᶜd (pp. 37 and 39).

k: below and slightly to the left of text j:

hrs/ḥgg Ḥâris [of the family of] Ḥaggag.

HaE (p. 39) states that "remains of the fourth line are unreadable." - hrs, cf. Saf HaCH 125 (cf. JaSN, p. 169 B).

JaL 167: on another panel; Parr 15:

hrmn/bn tᶜyrm Harmân, son of Taᶜyrâm.

hrmn, as in HaE (p. 39); cf. JaL 19 e. - tᶜyrm: for the second element, cf. mrm in JsaL 327. HaE reads the name as "sᶜlrm."

JaL 168: on another panel.

a: a cartouche in the upper left corner; the first wasm is located outside the upper right corner of the cartouche:

Wasm whbrᶜn Wasm bn nᶜm Wasm Wahabraᶜn, - Wasm - son of Naᶜm.

nᶜm, cf. JaL 37/1.

b: below and to the right of text a:

ɔrltᶜ 1 ɔArwaltayᶜ,

/bn tnq 2 son of Tanwaq.

tnq, cf. ᶜbdnq, e.g. in JaL 21 b.

c: a topless cartouche to the left of text b:

ᶜbd Wasm bn rᶜn ᶜAbd, - Wasm - son of Raᶜn.

d: a cartouche immediately below the center of text c:

ġt Ġawt. - Cf. the first element of ġtrᶜn in text 155 e.

e: a cartouche below texts b, c and d:

hḫyɔl Wasm bn ɔlwtr Haḫayyɔil, - Wasm - son of ɔIlwatar.

f: below the preceding cartouche:

whbhd/bt qnṭ Wahabhadd, daughter of Qâniṭ.

whbhd: for the second element of this new composite name, cf. the second element of ɔlhdd in text 149 i.- qnṭ, cf. Ar qanaṭa "to despair."

g: below the preceding text:

swd:bn bḫgh Sawwad, son of Baḫaguh.

h: below the preceding text:

whbšᶜr bn ḫyw Wahabšâᶜir, son of Ḫayû.

whbšᶜr: for the second element of this new composite name, cf. JaL 27 l.

i: below the preceding text:

ɔlɔršʾbnʾɔwsn ɔIlɔaršˇ, son of ɔAwsân.

The b of the second name was corrected to w.

j: to the left of text g:

šms:mlk Šams [of the family] Malik.

k: below text j:

nšw/bn hlɔmr Našaw, son of Hâlɔamar.

l: below text k:

ḫyw bn ḫgg Ḫayû, son of Ḫaggag.

JaL 169: on another panel.

a: in the upper center:

škr/bn hrmn Šakar, son of Harmân. - škr, cf., e.g. JsaL 310.

b: below the preceding text:

whbʾl/bn tʿkʾl Wahabʾil, son of Tayʿkâʾil.

JaL 169 c: below text b: ʿbd bn rʿn/ ʿAbd, son of Raʿn.

d: below and to the right of text c: yfʿ Yafaʿ.

e: below texts d and c: ḥgg/bn/ltʿ Ḥaggag, son of Lataʿ.

f: immediately to the left of text e:

/ʾlʿd:bn ʾrš ʾIlʿadd, son of ʾArš.

g: below text e: rʿnškr/bn ʾlltʿ Raʿnšakar, son of ʾIllataʿ.

h: below the preceding text: rʿnʾwsʿbd rʿn Raʿnʾawwas, servant of Raʿn.

i: below the preceding text:

whbrʿn bn rʿnʾrš/ Wahabraʿn, son of Raʿnʾarš.

The end of the text is curved upward because of a feature in the rock.

j: below text i: wqr bn ʾgyḥ Waqur, son of ʾAgyaḥ.

wqr, cf. Saf, e.g. CIS 186. - ʾgyḥ, cf. Ar jâḥa (o) "to extirpate, exterminate."

k: below text j: ʿbdrʿn/bn rʿn ʿAbdraʿn, son of Raʿn.

l: below the second half of text k:

mkšb brk Makšûb [of the family] Barak.

mkšb, cf. ʾlkšb in the Qat graffiti from the country of Mukérâs, and Ar kašaba "to eat with vehemence." - brk, cf. brktgt in JsaL 306 (for this text, cf. JaNSAT, note 16).

m: below and to the right of text l:

Wasm ḥrmn'bn ʾhškr/šʿ

Wasm. Ḥarmân, son of ʾAhšakar [of the family] Šawʿ.
of

The wasm has the form of Sab ḍ of Ja 2804 q. - ʾhškr, cf. ʾhʾb in JsaL 12. - šʿ is a personal name in JsaL 149/1.

n: below the beginning of text m:

nʿd Niʿadd. - Cf. Saf Wi 973 (cf. JaSN, p. 177 B).

o: below the preceding name: bʿd'bn yfʿ Baʿad, son of Yafaʿ.

bʿd, cf. JaL 43 m.

p: below text o: ʾrl/bn trn ʾArwal, son of Taran.

trn, cf. Sab Ja 2591 b/2 (cf. JaMAR, IV, p. 177 A). The end of the text is curved downward because of a feature in the rock.

q: to the left of text p:

šny 1 ʿAšnay,

bn ʾrsw 2 son of ʾArsaw.

šny, cf. ʾʿšn in JaL 33 i. - ʾrsw: from the well-known root rsw.

r: below the second half of text f: rwnškr Rawanšakar.

s: below text r: ʿdrʾl/bn qlmʾl ʿAdirʾil, son of Qalamʾil.

ʿdrʾl, cf., e.g. JsaL 128. - qlmʾl, cf. Sab ʾlqlm in CIH 980/3.

JaL 169 t: below text s:

whbrᶜn/bn rᶜnɔršˇ Wahabraᶜn, son of Raᶜnɔarš̌.

u: to the left of text t: lɔršˇɔl By ɔArš̌ɔil.

v: below and to the right of text t:

ɔrltᶜ/bn lɔm/blᶜ

ɔArwaltayᶜ, son of Laɔm [of the family of] Bulaᶜ.

lɔm, cf. Sab, e.g. JaMAR, IV, p. 168 B. - blᶜ, cf. Sab blᶜt in l.c., p. 162 A.

w: below texts v and t:

ɔbl/bn zd/b[n] ɔrlwh

ɔAbl, son of Zayd, so[n of] ɔArwalwahh.

ɔbl, cf., e.g. Saf in JaSN, p. 155 A. - ɔrlwh: for the second element of this new composite name, cf. Saf wh, e.g. in LP 240 (cf. JAOS, 91 [1971], p. 138 A).

x: below and to the right of text w:

bnɔršˇ/bn ɔršˇ Binɔarš̌, son of ɔArš̌.

y: below text x:

ɔlqwb: bn ḥgg/bn lḥyn

ɔIlqawwab , son of Ḥaggag, son of Laḥyân.

ɔlqwb: for the second element of this new theophoric name, cf. Qat qwbm in Ja 890 ad. - lḥyn, name of a population, e.g. in JsaL 75 (: JaL 102 g)/7.

z: below the first half of text y:

whbrᶜn bn rᶜn Wahabraᶜn, son of Raᶜn.

aa: below text z: ɔhšˇkr/wtr ɔAhšˇakar [of the family of] Watar.

ab: to the left of text x, and below and to the left of text w:

šˇkr/bn ḥg][g] Šˇakar, son of Ḥa(gg)[ag.]

ac: below the center of text ab: ɔllᵗᶜ ɔIllaᵗaᶜ.

ad: above and to the right of text a: ᶜdy ᶜAdî.

ae: below text ad: ᶜdrɔl b ᶜAdarɔil, so[n of.]

This text was left unfinished because of the condition of the rock immediately to the left of b, and it was engraved as text s.

af: below and to the left of text ae:

nšˇr bn brt 1 Nâšˇir, son of Bârit,

tqt 2 has written [this.]

ag: below text p: ɔršˇ ɔArš̌.

ah: below text ag: ɔlnwq:bn rymn ɔIlnawwâq, son of Raymân.

ɔlnwq: for the second element of this new theophoric name, cf. Ar nawwâq "very clever in business." - rymn, cf. the Min clan name, e.g. in RÉS 2771/1.

ai: below and to the left of text ah:

ḥyw bn ... Ḥayû, son of ...

Below and to the right of texts ah and ai, there are some other short texts which are too blurred to be read.

JaL 169 aj: to the left of text ah: /ᶜfy ᶜAfay.

JaL 170: on another panel covered with Nabataean inscriptions:

fwᶜ Fawᶜ. - Cf. HaLi 306 (cf. JaMAR, V, p. 144 A).

Notes

(1) R. Stiehl published a first group of the Liḥ texts from al-ᶜUdayb in F. Altheim - R. Stiehl, Christentum am roten Meer, I, Berlin, 1971, pp. 3-36, 565-566, and plates on pp. 569-594. My paper on the inscriptions recorded outside al-ᶜUdayb, viz. JaNSAT, was sent to the publisher in June 1972.

(2) Cf. P.J. Parr - G.L. Harding - J.E. Dayton, "Preliminary Survey in N.W. Arabia, 1968," in Bulletin of the Institute of Archaeology (London), 8-9 (1970), pp. 193-242 and 42 plates; and 10 (1972; printed in 1973), pp. 23-61[pp. 36-51: HaE], and 31 plates. The texts recorded by the English expedition are called after the name of P.J. Parr who headed the expedition. Parr 84 (cf. HaE, pp.51-52 and pl. 23) is JaL 6 (cf. RSO, 45 [1971], pp. 111-112, and tracing on pl. 2). The two Min texts Parr 85 and 86 are Ja 2287 B and A.

(3) Cf. P.J. Parr - G.L. Harding - J.E. Dayton, l.c., 8-9 (1970), p. 242: " A Note on the Epigraphy," and 10 (1972), p. 36.

(4) Cf. l.c., 10 (1972), p. 36.

(5) The same dileattantism has already been pointed out in F.V. Winnett's publication of ancient texts; cf., e.g. Orientalia, 40 (1971), p. 483.

(6) Cf. P.J. Parr - G.L. Harding - J.E. Dayton, l.c., 8-9 (1970), p. 242.

(7) Cf. A. van den Branden, Les inscriptions dédanites, Beyrouth, 1962, p. 63,no. 42, and JaMIL, p. 6.

(8) Cf. my paper entitled "Safaitic Inscriptions from the country of ᶜArᶜar and Raᵭs al-ᶜAnānīyah," in F. Altheim - R. Stiehl, Christentum..., p. 611, letter ġ, no. 4.

Abbreviations

Ar: Arabic. - CaTh: G. Caton Thompson. - CIH: Corpus Inscriptionum Semiticarum. Pars Quarta: Inscriptiones himyariticas et sabaeas continens, 3 vol., Paris,1889-1930; Plates: 3 vol., 1889-1932. - CIS: l.c. Pars Quinta: Inscriptiones saracenicas continens, Paris, 1950; Plates, 1951. - Eut: J. Euting. - Gl: E. Glaser. - HaCH: Saf texts published by G.L. Harding, in Annual of the Department of Antiquities of Jordan, 2 (1953), pp. 8-56 and pl. v-vii. - HaE: G.L. Harding, "Epigraphy" (cf. above, note 2). - HaLi: Tham and Saf texts published by G.L. Harding and E. Littmann, Some Thamudic Inscriptions from the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, Leiden, 1952. - Hu: Ch. Huber. - Ḥaḍr: Ḥaḍrami. - JaL: A. Jamme, Liḥ. - JaMAR,

IV and V: A. Jamme, Miscellanées d'ancient arabe, Washington, D.C., 1973 and 1974. - JaMIL: A. Jamme, Minaean Inscriptions Published as Liḥyanite, Washington, D.C., 1968. - JaS: A. Jamme, Saf. - JaSN: A. Jamme, Safaitic Notes, Washington, D.C., 1970. - JsaL: Liḥ texts published by A. Jaussen and M.R. Savignac. - JsaT: Tham inscriptions published by A. Jaussen and M.R. Savignac. - Liḥ: Liḥyanite. - LP: Saf texts published by E. Littmann, Safaïtic Inscriptions, Leyden, 1943. - Min: Minaean. - Ox; W.G. Oxtoby. - Qat: Qatabanian. - RÉS: Répertoire d'épigraphie sémitique, vol. V-VIII, Paris, 1928-1968. - Rho: H. Rhotert. - Sa: Sab texts published by M. Höfner, Sabaeica, Hamburg, 1966. - Sab: Sabaean. - Saf: Safaitic. - TC: Timnaᶜ, Cemetery. - Tham: Thamudic. - Wi: F.V. Winnett. - WiTa: Taymanite (: Tham) texts published by F.V. Winnett in F.V. Winnett and W.L. Reed, Ancient Records from North Arabia, Toronto, 1970; cf.my reviews of the volume in Orientalia, 40 (1971), pp. 481-489, and JAOS, 92 (1972), pp. 519-530.

Concordances

JaL 161 a: Parr 1.
161 b: Parr 2.
161 c-g: Parr 3.
161 h: Parr 4.
162: Parr 5.
163 a: Parr 6.
163 b: Parr 7.
164 b: Parr 8.
165: Parr 9.
166 a: Parr 10/1.
166 b: Parr 10/2.
166 c: Parr 11/1.
166 d: Parr 11/2.
166 e: Parr 11/3.
166 f: Parr 12, second half.
166 g: Parr 12, first half.
166 i: Parr 13/1-2.
166 j: Parr 13/3.
167: Parr 15.

Parr 1: JaL 161 a.
2: JaL 161 b.
3: JaL 161 c-g.
4: JaL 161 h.
5: JaL 162.
6: JaL 163 a.
7: JaL 163 b.
8: JaL 164 b.
9: JaL 165.
10: JaL 166 a and b.
11: JaL 166 c, d and e.
12: JaL 166 g and f.
13: JaL 166 i and j.
15: JaL 167.

Nominal Forms

A - General List

A: qtl: 83 cases; e.g. ɔbl, ɔḏ, ɔws.
D 1: ɔqtl: 6 cases; e.g. ɔbrd, ɔgyḥ; ɔḥld.
D 7: mqtl: mkšb; mġrr; mšᶜb.
D 9: tqtl: tnq.
E 2: qwtl: ḫwbr.
E 3: qytl: kysr.
E 5: qtwl: nḥwy.
E 7: qttl (redupl.): wzzn.

F 3 a: qtlh: 6 cases; e.g. bḥgh, bḫlh, ḫrsh.
F 3 b: qtlw: gᶜsw.
F 3 c: qtly: ᶜšny.
F 3 e: qtlm: ᶜlsm, tᶜym.
F 3 f: qtln; 15 cases; e.g. ɔwsn, dɔln, hrɔn.
F 3 h: qtlt; 8 cases; e.g. gdḥt, ḫmmt, msyt.

G 1 a: ʾqtlh: ʾrʾfh.
G 1 g: ʾqtlqtl: ʾrlwh, ʾrltᶜ.
G 4 bis: bqtwl: bʾgwr.
G 6 f: dqtlt: dġbt.
G 47 a: qtylm: lmyʾm.
G 47 c: qtyln: ᶜṣybn.
G 59: qtlqtl: 31 cases; e.g. ʾhšḳr, ʾmrrwn, bnʾrs.
G 59 b: qtlqtln: ᶜlkrbn.
G 59 d: qtlqtly: dblhrwy.
G 62: qtlʾqtl: bnʾrl, šbʾtᶜm.
H 12: yqtl: ydṣ.
H 12 i: yqtlqtl: yᶜtrʾrš.
H 27: nqtl: nᶜd.
I 1 b: qtlʾl: 14 cases; e.g. ʾršʾl, whbʾl, mwmʾl.
I 1 g: qtldġbt: ᶜbddġbt.
I 1 n: qtllh: whblh, zdlh.
I 1 r: qtlᶜt: whbᶜt.
I 1 ab: qtlʾlw: ʾbʾlw.
I 2 a: ʾbqtl: ʾbslm.
I 2 b: ʾlqtl; 9 cases; e.g. ʾlʾrš, ʾlhdd, ʾlwtr.
I 7: hqtlʾl: hḫyʾl.

B - Frequency of the Forms

1 case: D 9, E 2, E 3, E 5, E 7, F 3 b, F 3 c, G 1 a, G 4 bis, G 6 f, G 47 a, G 47 c, G 59 b, G 59 d, H 12, H 12 i, H 27, I 1 g, I 1 r, I 1 ab, I 2 a, I 27.
2 cases: F 3 e, G 1 g, G 62.
3 cases: D 7.
6 cases: D i, F 3 a.
8 cases: F 3 h.
9 cases: I 2 b.
14 cases: I 1 b.
15 cases: F 3 f.
31 cases: G 59.
83 cases: A.

C - Divine names and Apellations

ʾb: I 2 a.
ʾl: I 1 b, I 2 b, I 7.
ʾlw: I 1 ab.
dġbt: I 1 g.
lh: I 1 n.
ᶜt: I 1 r.

Contents of the Plates

Pl. 1: JaL 145-146.
Pl. 2: JaL 147-154.
Pl. 3: JaL 155-159.
Pl. 4: JaL 160-168.
Pl. 5: JaL 169-170.

Word List

ʾ

ʾbʾlw (form I 1 ab;pers.n.) 145 c/2.
ʾbl (form A;pers.n.) 169 w.
ʾbslm (form I 2 a;pers.n.) 145 d, o; 156 b; 160 b.
ʾbrd (form D 1;pers.n.) 161 e.
ʾgyḫ (form D 1;pers.n.) 169 j.
ʾd (form A;pr.n.) 155 e.
ʾws (form A; pers.n.) 153 a/1.
ʾwsn (form F 3 f;pers.n.) 156 c, k; 160 a,c;166 i/2; 168 i.
ʾhld (form D 1;pers.n.) 161 e.
ʾhšḳr (form G 59;pers.n.) 169 m,aa.
ʾl (pr.n.) 149 h/3.
ʾlʾrš (form I 2 b; pers.n.) 145 o;154 a/2, b/2; 155 a; 157 b, l, o; 160 b;168 i. pr.n.) 156 b.
ʾlhdd (form I 2 b; pers.n.) 149 i.
ʾlwtr (form I 2 b;pers.n.) 153 f; 168 e. pr.n.) 145 a, j.
ʾlḫb (form D 1;pers.n.) 157 w.

ʾlydᶜ (form I 2 b;pers.n.) 157 p.
pr.n.) 145 l.

ʾlltᶜ (form I 2 b;pers.n.) 159 b;
169 g, ac.

ʾlnwq (form I 2 b;pers.n.) 169 ah.

ʾls (form A;pers.n.) 149 d.

ʾlᶜd (form I 2 b;pers.n.) 156 c, k;
160 a ,c; 169 f.

ʾlᶜdl (form I 2 b;pers.n.) 149 l/1;
150 a/1.

ʾlqwb (form I 2 b;pers.n.) 169 y.

ʾmrrwn (form G 59;pers.n.) 145 k.

ʾn (pers.pron.) 166 e.

ʾnf (form A;pers.n.) 156 e.

ʾrʾfh (form G 1 a;pers.n.) 154 e/2.

ʾrl (form D 1;pers.n.) 166 b; 169 p.

ʾrlwh (form G 1 g;pers.n.) 169 w.

ʾrltᶜ (form G 1 g;pers.n.) 168 b/1;
169 v.
pr.n.) 145 i.

ʾrn (form A;pers.n.) 146 a.

ʾršˇ (form A;pers.n.) 145 q; 146 d;
148 b/1; 149 b, e; 156 e; 157 f,
n, t; 159 d; 160 g; 169 f,x, ag.
pr.n.) 157 m.

ʔlʾršˇ (pers.n.) 160 j.

ʾršˇʾl (form I 1 b;pers.n.) 1": 145 m,
t; 169 u.

ʾršˇw (form D 1;pers.n.) 169 q/2.

b

b (initial) 153 b.
(pers.s.; bn) 145 i; 157 e; 161 d.

bʾgwr (form G 4 bis;pers.n.) 155 d.

bgd (form A;pers.n.) 149 m.

bḥgh (form F 3 a;pers.n.) 157 w,168 g.

bḥt (form A;pers.n.) 155 b/2.

bḥlh (form F 3 a;pers.n.) 153 j.

blᶜ (form A;pr.n.) 169 v.

bnʾrl (form G 62;pers.n.) 148 b/1;
157 n; 160 g.

bnʾršˇ (form G 59;pers.n.) 146 d; 169 x.

bnltᶜ (form G 59;pers.n.) 155 b/1.

bnt (pers.s.) 147 a.

bsln (form F 3 f;pers.n.) 149 h/3.

bᶜd (form A;pers.n.) 169 o.

brk (form A;pr.n.) 169 l.

brt (form A;pers.n.) 160 h; 169 af/1.

bt (pers.s.;bnt) 149 g/2;158 a;168 f.

g

gʾb (form A;pers.n.) 164 b.

gd (form A;pers.n.) 149 n; 153 k.

gdḥt (form F 3 h;pers.n.) 154 c.

gᶜsw (form F 3 b;pers.n.) 156 f.

d

dblrḥwy (form G 59 d;pers.n.) 159 e.

dmr (form A;pers.n.) 149 g/1.

dny... (pers.n.) 151 e.

d

d (rel.pron.) "h: 161 a/6; cf.ḥwbr, ḥmn.

dʾln (form F 3 f;pers.n.) 165.

dġbt (form G 6 F;div.) 161 a/5.

h

h- (article) cf. yd,mqᶜd, sfr, ṣnᶜ.

-h (pers.pron.) cf. d, kll.

hḥyʾl (form I 7;pers.n.) 145 a,j;153 f;
168 e.

hkf (form A;pers.n.) 160 j.

hrʾn (form F 3 f;pers.n.) 166 i/1.

w

wdd (v.) 147 c/2; 148 b/1.

whb (form A;pers.n.) 145 h.

whbʾl (form I 1 b;pers.n.) 149 r; 157 d;
169 b.

whbhd (form G 59;fem.pers.n.) 168 f.

whbḥdm (form G 59;pers.n.) 157 e.

whbldm (form G 59;pers.n.) 160 i.

whblh (form I 1 n;pers.n.) 162/1.

whbᶜt (form I 1 r;pers.n.) 146 e.

whbrᶜn (form G 59;pers.n.) 152/1; 153 d; 154 d/1; 156 g; 157 c, g, aa/1; 159 b; 160 e; 168 a;169 i,t,z.
whbšᶜr (form G 59;pers.n.) 168 h.
wzzn (form E 7;pers.n.) 157 y.
wyl (form A;pers.n.) 145 q.
wlṯ (form A;pers.n.) 157 ab.
wᶜrn (form F 3 f;pers.n.) 166 d.
wqr (form A;pers.n.) 169 j.
wtr (form A;pers.n.) 145 t.
pr.n.) 169 aa.

z

zd (form A;pers.n.) 151 a/2; 157 n; 161 d; 169 w.
zdḥrg (form G 59;pers.n.) 161 b/1.
zdlh (form I 1 n;pers.n.) 161 h/1.
zdrᶜn (form G 59;pers.n.) 146 e.
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ḥ

ḥ (initial) 156 d.
ḥg (form A;pers.n.) 166 g.
ḥgg (form A;pers.n.) 145 g, p, u;153 l; 154 a/1; 156 h/2; 157 u,x,ab; 163 b; 168 l; 169 e,y,(ab).
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ḥmy (form A;pers.n.) 145 e.
ḥmmt (form F 3 h;pers.n.) 157 ae.
ḥmšn (form F 3 f;pers.n.) 163 a.
ḥrsh (form F 3 a;pers.n.) 157 e.
ḥtd (form A;pers.n.) 145 k.

h

hd (form A;pers.n.) 164 a.
ḫdl (form A;pers.n.) 145 i.
ḫwbr (form E 2;pr.n.) d": 161 b/2.
ḫyb (form A;pers.n.) 156 i.
ḫyṣn (form F 3 f;pr.n.) 155 b/1.
ḫlɔmr (form G 59;pers.n.) 166 a;168 k.
ḫmn (form A;pr.n.) d": 145 h.
ḫnn (form A;pr.n.) 145 e.
ḫrmn (form F 3 f;pers.n.) 167; 169 a,m.
ḫrs (form A;pers.n.) 166 k.

ṯ

ṯmɔ (form A;pers.n.) 157 u.

y

yd (s.) h": 152/2.
ydᶜ (form A;pers.n.) 151 b, d.
ydṣ (form H 12;pers.n.) 162/2.
yᶜṯrɔršš (form H 12 i;pers.n.) 156 h/1.
yfᶜ (form A;pers.n.) 149 r; 156 l; 157 r; 166 d; 169 d, o.

k

kydh (form F 3 a;pers.n.) 166 c.
kysr (form E 3;pers.n.) 145 b.
klb (form A;pers.n.) 146 f.
kll (s.) "h: 161 a/3-4.
kᶜmn (form F 3 f;pr.n.) 161 a/2-3.

l

l (prepos.;author) cf. ɔršɔl, ḫwb, mlk, sɔ, rɔl.
proprietor) cf. šᶜt.
lɔm (form A;pers.n.) 169 v.
lbɔh (form F 3 a;pers.n.) 161 h/1.
lḥyn (form F 3 f;pers.n.) 169 y.
lm (form A;pers.n.) 157 a.
lmyɔm (form G 47 a;pers.n.) 146 b.
ltᶜ (form A;pers.n.) 145 g;157 v;169 e.

m

mdw (form A;pers.n.) 166 f.
mwmɔl (form I 1 b;pers.n.) 145 r.
pr.n.) 145 q.
mḥɔl (form I 1 b;pers.n.) 157 c.
mk (form A;pers.n.) 146 c.
pr.n.) 157 v.
mkšb (form D 7;pers.n.) 169 l.
mlk (form A;pers.n.) l": 161 g.
pr.n.) 168 j.

msd (form A;pers.n.) 153 a/2.
msyt (form F 3 h;pers.n.) 146 f.
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n

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s

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sʿdɔl (form I 1 b;pr.n.) 153 a/1.
sfr (s.) h": 161 a/6.

c

cbd (form A;pers.n.) 145 f; 147 c/1; 156 a; 168 c; 169 c.
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cbddġbt (form I 1 g;pers.n.) 161 c.
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cbdrʿn (form G 59;pers.n.) 159 e;169 k.
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cdy (form A;pers.n.) 153 g,i; 155 c;157 h, j; 169 ad.
cdq (form A;pers.n.) 157 t.
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cdr (form A;pers.n.) 149 q/1.
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ckr (form A;pr.n.) 149 q/2.
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cfy (form A;pers.n.) 156 e; 159 c;169 aj.
cṣybn (form G 47 c;pers.n.) 154 e/1.
cṣr (form A;pers.n.) 147 b.
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cšny (form F 3 c;pers.n.) 169 q/1.
ctrn (form F 3 f;pers.n.) 156 j.

ġ

ġbɔ (form A;pers.n.) 160 d.
ġdyt (form F 3 h;pers.n.) 165.
ġwt (form A;pers.n.) 157 ab.
ġyr (form A;pers.n.) 153 c.
ġlmt (form F 3 h;pers.n.) 147 c/2.
ġt (form A;pers.n.) 168 d.
ġtrʿn (form G 59;pers.n.) 155 e.

f

f (conj.) cf. ʿrr.

fwʿ (form A;pers.n.) 170.

flḥ (form A;pers.n.) 161 f.

ṣ

ṣḥr (form A;pers.n.) 147 c/1.

ṣnʿ (pers.s.) h": 161 h/1.

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q

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qlmʾl (form I 1 b;pers.n.) 169 s.

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r

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šly (form A;pers.n.) 149 j.

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t

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t

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tʿyrm (form G 59;pers.n.) 167.

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